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17 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**

18 **FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

19 **SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION**

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20 ELECTRONIC FRONTIER FOUNDATION, )  
21 ) Civil Action No. 3:07-5278 (SI)  
22 Plaintiff, )  
23 v. )  
24 )  
25 OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR OF NATIONAL )  
26 INTELLIGENCE, )  
27 )  
28 Defendant. )  
29 )

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30 **DEFENDANT'S OPPOSITION  
31 TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR  
32 PRELIMINARY INUNCTION**

33 Hearing Date: November 30, 2007

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## 1 INTRODUCTION

2 Plaintiff Electronic Frontier Foundation (“EFF” or “plaintiff”) asks the Court to invoke  
3 its extraordinary powers to award temporary emergency relief by issuing a preliminary  
4 injunction to require defendant, Office of the Director of National Intelligence (“ODNI”), to  
5 complete the processing of plaintiff’s requests under the Freedom of Information Act (“FOIA”),  
6 5 U.S.C. § 552, within ten days and to provide a *Vaughn* index ten days thereafter. Plaintiff’s  
7 FOIA requests seek documents regarding ODNI’s communications with Members of Congress  
8 and telecommunications companies concerning proposed amendments to the Foreign  
9 Intelligence Surveillance Act (“FISA”). Plaintiff argues it will suffer irreparable harm if ODNI  
10 does not complete processing of plaintiff’s FOIA requests before Congress acts to amend the  
11 FISA.

12 Plaintiff’s motion should be denied. Plaintiff’s request for relief by way of a preliminary  
13 injunction – which is not preliminary in any sense but rather is an attempt to use a procedural  
14 mechanism intended to provide emergency relief as a scheduling tool – is generally  
15 inappropriate in FOIA cases. Plaintiff also offers the Court no compelling reason that justifies  
16 granting the extraordinary relief it seeks.

17 Indeed, the relief plaintiff seeks is inconsistent with the way FOIA requests are processed  
18 generally, and is also inconsistent with the plain language of the expedited processing provision  
19 of the FOIA. Plaintiff attempts to invent a time limit by which ODNI must complete its FOIA  
20 processing by citing to the provision of the FOIA that gives agencies twenty business days to  
21 make a determination about FOIA requests in the first instance. That provision, however, does  
22 not establish a mandatory time by which the agency must release responsive documents to  
23 plaintiff. Instead, the inability to respond within the 20-day period simply means that the  
24 requester may, before a response has been made, file suit and be found to have constructively  
25 exhausted administrative remedies.

26 In any event, ODNI has already granted plaintiff’s request to expedite processing under  
27 the FOIA, and, as explained in the attached declaration of John Hackett, ODNI’s Director of  
28 Information Management, ODNI is working diligently to process plaintiff’s requests as soon as

1 practicable. ODNI anticipates providing plaintiff with an interim release before the end of  
2 November, and a final response before December 31, 2007. Contrary to the claims made by  
3 plaintiff, the expedited processing provision of the FOIA provides that expedited FOIA requests  
4 are to be processed by the agency “as soon as practicable.” *Id.* § 552(a)(6)(e)(iii). Plaintiff  
5 simply misunderstands the purpose and implications of FOIA’s expedited processing provisions.  
6 A determination that a request warrants expedited processing means only that the request should  
7 be processed ahead of other requests that have not been granted expedited treatment. A grant of  
8 expedited processing by an agency does not mean that the request can or should be processed  
9 within a specified time frame or on a schedule dictated by the individual or organization who  
10 made the FOIA request. Instead, the FOIA provides that requests, which are granted expedition  
11 by an agency, should be processed “as soon as practicable,” with due regard for the agency’s  
12 processing capacity and current workload and the need to ensure that requests are processed  
13 properly. ODNI, having granted plaintiff’s request for expedited treatment, is already working  
14 to complete the processing of plaintiff’s requests as soon as practicable and has taken  
15 appropriate steps to that end. Notably, plaintiff has been moved to the front of ODNI’s FOIA  
16 queue, ahead of forty-two non-expedited requests. Plaintiff’s demand that processing be  
17 completed within 10 days is not required by the FOIA and is simply not practicable, for reasons  
18 explained in the Hackett declaration.

19 In addition to lacking success on the merits, plaintiff has failed to meet its essential  
20 burden of identifying any irreparable harm that it might suffer if the requested relief is not  
21 granted. Plaintiff’s claim that it will suffer irreparable harm if ODNI does not complete  
22 processing of the requests according to plaintiff’s proposed 10 day time line is entirely  
23 speculative. Further, plaintiff has not produced sufficient evidence to establish that it will suffer  
24 irreparably absent the requested injunction. Instead, plaintiff seeks to use the preliminary  
25 injunction provisions of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 65, which are intended to provide a  
26 shield against imminent and irreparable injury while a court considers the merits of a dispute, to  
27  
28

1 accelerate artificially the proceedings in this case.<sup>1</sup> The injunction proposed by plaintiff does not  
 2 seek to maintain the status quo; rather plaintiff's proposed injunction seeks a version of ultimate  
 3 relief – the immediate disclosure of non-exempt documents. Awarding plaintiff the ultimate  
 4 relief it seeks by way of a preliminary injunction at this early stage of these proceedings, before  
 5 defendant is even required to answer plaintiff's complaint, is without an appropriate basis in law.

6 For these reasons, as discussed further below, plaintiff's motion for preliminary  
 7 injunction should be denied.

8 **BACKGROUND**

9 **1. Statutory and regulatory framework**

10 Agencies ordinarily process FOIA requests for agency records on a first-in, first-out  
 11 basis. In 1996, Congress amended the FOIA to provide for “expedited processing” of certain  
 12 categories of requests. *See* Electronic Freedom of Information Amendments of 1996 (“EFOIA”),  
 13 Pub. L. No. 104-231, § 8 (codified at 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)). Expedition, when granted,  
 14 entitles requesters to move immediately to the front of an agency processing queue, ahead of  
 15 requests filed previously by other persons.

16 As part of EFOIA, Congress directed agencies to promulgate regulations providing for  
 17 expedited processing of requests for records (i) “in cases in which the person requesting the  
 18 records demonstrates a compelling need”; 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(i)(I); and (ii) “in other cases  
 19 determined by the agency.” *Id.* § 552(a)(6)(E)(i)(II). FOIA defines “compelling need” to mean:

20 (I) that a failure to obtain requested records on an expedited basis under this  
 21 paragraph could reasonably be expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or  
 physical safety of an individual; or

22 (II) with respect to a request made by a person primarily engaged in  
 23 disseminating information, urgency to inform the public concerning actual or  
 alleged Federal Government activity.”

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26 <sup>1</sup> Congress already has specifically recognized that litigation involving FOIA claims is to  
 27 be accelerated. *See* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(4)(C) (providing that government defendants have 30 days  
 in which to answer a FOIA complaint as opposed to the ordinary 60 days provided by Fed. R.  
 28 Civ. P. 12). Plaintiff's effort to seek a preliminary injunction is nothing more than an effort to  
 bypass these already-accelerated procedures.

1 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v).<sup>2</sup> The requester bears the burden of showing that expedition is  
 2 appropriate. *See Al-Fayed v. Central Intelligence Agency*, 254 F.3d 300, 305 n.4 (D.C. Cir.  
 3 2001). FOIA provides that “[a]n agency shall process as soon as practicable any request for  
 4 records to which the agency has granted expedition.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(iii).

5 ODNI recently issued regulations addressing its FOIA administration and compliance  
 6 with EFOIA by final rule effective August 16, 2007.<sup>3</sup> *See* 32 C.F.R. § 1700 *et seq.* With respect  
 7 to processing FOIA requests, ODNI’s regulations generally provide that “[a]ll requests will be  
 8 handled in the order received on a strictly ‘first-in, first-out’ basis.” *See* 32 C.F.R. § 1700.12(a).  
 9 The regulations also include a provision addressing expedited processing, which allows requests  
 10 to “be taken out of order and given expedited processing treatment whenever it is determined  
 11 that they involve:

- 12 (1) Circumstances in which the lack of expedited treatment could reasonably be  
 13 expected to pose an imminent threat to the life or physical safety of an individual;  
 14 or
- 15 (2) An urgency to inform the public concerning an actual or alleged Federal  
 16 Government activity, if made by a person primarily engaged in disseminating  
 17 information.

18 32 C.F.R. § 1700.12 (c). In the event a request for expedited processing is granted by ODNI,  
 19 “the request shall be given priority and shall be processed as soon as practicable” 32 C.F.R. §  
 20 1700.12(b).

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21 <sup>2</sup> Both Congress and the D.C. Circuit have recognized that the expedition categories are  
 22 to be “narrowly applied” because, “[g]iven the finite resources generally available for fulfilling  
 23 FOIA requests, unduly generous use of the expedited processing procedure would unfairly  
 24 disadvantage other requesters who do not qualify for its treatment.” *Al-Fayed v. Central  
 Intelligence Agency*, 254 F.3d 300, 310 (D.C. Cir. 2001) (quoting H.R. Rep. No. 104-795,  
 25 reprinted at 1996 U.S.C.A.N. 3448, 3469 (Sept. 17, 1996)).

26 <sup>3</sup> The position of Director of National Intelligence was created by Congress in the  
 27 Intelligence Reform and Terrorism Prevention Act of 2004, Pub. L. No. 108-458, §§ 1011(a) and  
 28 1097, 118 Stat. 3638, 3643-63, 3698-99 (2004) (amending sections 102 through 104 of the Title  
 I of the National Security Act of 1947). The DNI serves as the head of the United States  
 Intelligence Community and as the principal advisor to the President, the National Security  
 Council, and the Homeland Security Council, for intelligence-related matters related to national  
 security. *See* 50 U.S.C. §§ 403(b)(1), (2).

1           **2. Factual background**

2           By letters dated August 31, 2007, plaintiff submitted two FOIA requests to ODNI for the  
 3 following documents: “all agency records from April 2007 to the present concerning briefings,  
 4 discussions, or other exchanges that Director McConnell or other ODNI officials have had with”:  
 5 a) “members of the Senate or House of Representatives”; and b) “representatives of  
 6 telecommunications companies concerning amendments to FISA [Foreign Intelligence  
 7 Surveillance Act, 50 U.S.C. § 1801 *et seq.*, as amended]. *See* Hackett Decl. ¶ 3. Plaintiff’s  
 8 letters also sought expedited processing of their FOIA requests pursuant to 32 C.F.R. §  
 9 1700.12(c)(2), asserting that the public has a significant interest in ODNI’s efforts to amend the  
 10 FISA. *See id.* ¶¶ 3-4.

11           On September 11, 2007, ODNI sent plaintiff two separate response letters acknowledging  
 12 receipt of plaintiff’s FOIA requests and granting expedited processing for both requests. *See id.*  
 13 ¶ 4. ODNI also informed plaintiff that the requests will be processed “as soon as practicable.”  
 14 *See id.*

15           Plaintiff filed its complaint in this action under the FOIA on October 17, 2006, seeking  
 16 expedited processing and release of the records that plaintiff requested from ODNI in its two  
 17 FOIA requests. *See* Complaint For Injunctive Relief (dkt. no. 1). On October 29, 2007, plaintiff  
 18 filed a motion for preliminary injunction (dkt. no. 6), requesting that the Court order ODNI: (1)  
 19 to complete processing of plaintiff’s FOIA requests within 10 days, (2) to submit a *Vaughn* index  
 20 within 20 days, and (3) to provide plaintiff with a declaration within 30 days describing ODNI’s  
 21 compliance the two aforementioned requests for relief. *See* Plaintiff’s Proposed Order.

22           **3. ODNI’s efforts to process plaintiff’s FOIA requests.**

23           Since receiving plaintiff’s requests, ODNI has worked diligently to process them. *See*  
 24 Declaration of John F. Hackett (attached as Exhibit 1). As soon as the decision was made to  
 25 expedite plaintiff’s FOIA requests, they were given priority status and moved to the front of the  
 26 FOIA queue. *See* Hackett Decl. ¶ 5. Plaintiff’s requests were the first ever granted expedited  
 27 processing by ODNI, and they are currently being processed ahead of forty-two pending FOIA  
 28 requests. *See id.*

1       Upon granting expedited processing, ODNI immediately began coordinating how the  
2 requests should be handled, including whether and where searches should be performed within  
3 ODNI. *Id.* ¶ 6. ODNI determined that searches should be performed in a variety of offices  
4 reasonably likely to have responsive material. *Id.* ODNI also determined that individuals  
5 reasonably likely to have responsive material should search their electronic and paper files and  
6 advise if they maintain any responsive records. *Id.* In those instances where records are located,  
7 the records are forwarded for processing. *Id.* The individuals asked to search for records  
8 responsive to plaintiff's FOIA requests also work on significant mission-related matters relating  
9 to the national security of the United States. *Id.* ¶ 7. These ODNI officials and employees are  
10 required to stop this very important work in order to perform the necessary searches for this case,  
11 and all of them are doing so as soon as practicable. *Id.*

12       As of the date of this filing, most of the searches for responsive material have been  
13 completed and ODNI is currently processing the material located thus far. *Id.* ¶ 8. As  
14 documents are located, ODNI conducts a continual analysis and review of the documents. *Id.*  
15 This process includes the identification and removal of duplicative and non-responsive material,  
16 the creation of working copies of the documents and document indexes, and an assessment of  
17 any necessary consultations and/or referrals with those entities maintaining an equity in the  
18 documents, as well as review for the application of any FOIA exemptions. *Id.*

19       As a result of ODNI's comprehensive search and review process, approximately 250  
20 pages of unclassified material and approximately sixty-five pages of classified material have  
21 been identified thus far. *Id.* ¶ 9. Because the existence of any classified material contributes  
22 significantly to the complexities attendant to processing any FOIA request, *see id.* ¶¶ 10-11,  
23 ODNI is focusing primarily on processing the unclassified materials as soon as practicable. *Id.* ¶  
24 12. Based on these efforts, ODNI anticipates providing plaintiff with an interim response by  
25 November 30, 2007, and with a final response by December 31, 2007. *Id.* ¶¶ 12-13. Given the  
26 complexity of plaintiff's requests and the sensitivity of some of the materials at issue, this  
27 schedule will require ODNI's small FOIA staff to work almost exclusively on plaintiff's case  
28 until the end of the year. *Id.* ¶ 13.

1 For the reasons explained herein, plaintiff's motion should be denied.

2 **ARGUMENT**

3 "A preliminary injunction is an extraordinary and drastic remedy, one that should not be  
 4 granted unless the movant, by a clear showing, carries the burden of persuasion." *Mazurek v.*  
 5 *Armstrong*, 520 U.S. 968, 972 (1997) (per curiam) (quoting 11A C. Wright, A. Miller, & M.  
 6 Kane, *Federal Practice and Procedure* § 2948, pp. 129-130 (2d ed.1995)). In determining  
 7 whether to grant a preliminary injunction, courts in the Ninth Circuit traditionally consider  
 8 "(1) the likelihood of the moving party's success on the merits; (2) the possibility of irreparable  
 9 injury to the moving party if the relief is not granted; (3) the extent to which the balance of  
 10 hardships favors the respective parties; and (4) in certain cases, whether the public interest will  
 11 be advanced by granting the preliminary relief." *Miller v. California Pacific Medical Center*, 19  
 12 F.3d 449, 456 (9th Cir. 1994) (en banc). The moving party must demonstrate either "(1) a  
 13 combination of probable success on the merits and the possibility of irreparable harm, or (2) the  
 14 existence of serious questions going to the merits, the balance of hardships tipping sharply in its  
 15 favor, and at least a fair chance of success on the merits." *Id.* (internal quotation omitted); *see*  
 16 *also Taylor v. Westly*, 488 F.3d 1197, 1200 (9th Cir. 2007). "Under either formulation of the  
 17 test, the party seeking the injunction must demonstrate that it will be exposed to some significant  
 18 risk of irreparable injury." *Associated General Contractors of Calif. v. Coalition for Economic*  
 19 *Equity*, 950 F.2d 1401, 1410 (9th Cir. 1991).

20 **1. Preliminary injunctions are generally not appropriate in FOIA cases.**

21 Plaintiff's request for a preliminary injunction here is even more extraordinary than in the  
 22 usual case because plaintiff seeks such relief based on claims made under the FOIA where, for a  
 23 variety of reasons, such motions are generally inappropriate.<sup>4</sup> A number of courts have denied

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25 <sup>4</sup> See *Al-Fayed v. CIA*, 2000 WL 34342564 at \*6 (D.D.C. 2000) (finding that "upon  
 26 consideration of the parties' arguments, the statutory and regulatory context, and the applicable  
 27 case law," emergency relief was not warranted despite the agency's delay in responding to FOIA  
 requests); *Judicial Watch v. U.S. Dep't of Justice*, slip op., No. 00-1396 (D.D.C., June 27, 2000)  
 (attached as Exhibit 2) (denying plaintiff's emergency motion for expedited treatment seeking to  
 compel defendant to respond to plaintiff's FOIA request); *Assassination Archives & Research  
 Ctr., Inc. v. CIA*, No. 88-2600, 1988 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 18606 at \*1 (D.D.C., Sept. 29, 1988)

1 requests for preliminary injunctive relief for claims brought under the FOIA, including most  
 2 recently a motion filed by the plaintiff in this case seeking similar relief against the Department  
 3 of Justice. *See Electronic Frontier Foundation v. Dep't of Justice*, slip op., 06-CV-1773 (RBW)  
 4 (attached as Exhibit 3) (“[T]he Court agrees with the defendant’s position that EFF misconstrues  
 5 the purpose and implications of the FOIA’s expedited processing provisions.”). Indeed, plaintiff  
 6 concedes that a “preliminary injunction is not the norm in FOIA cases.” *See Plaintiff’s*  
 7 *Memorandum at 11:21.*

8 FOIA already establishes its own specialized procedural framework controlling the  
 9 processing of FOIA requests and procedures for FOIA litigation. *See, e.g.*, 5 U.S.C.  
 10 § 552(a)(3)(A) (providing that a FOIA request must reasonably describe the records sought and  
 11 must be filed in accordance with published rules and procedures); *id.* § 552(a)(4)(C) (requiring  
 12 responsive filing within thirty days of service of a complaint); *id.* § 552(a)(6)(C) (providing for  
 13 stay of litigation when agency is faced with exceptional circumstances). Plaintiff’s should not be  
 14 permitted to casually sidestep this statutory framework through a request for preliminary relief.  
 15 *Cf. Electronic Frontier Foundation v. Department of Justice*, No. 07-CV-0656 (JDB) at 3-4  
 16 (June 15, 2007) (attached as Exhibit O. to Hofmann Declaration) (imposing an accelerated  
 17 production schedule on the defendant, but noting, “[c]ertainly, the vehicle of a preliminary  
 18 injunction motion is an imperfect means to address what is, in essence, a scheduling issue.  
 19 Moreover, the possibility of overuse, or even abuse, of preliminary injunction requests in the  
 20 FOIA scheduling context is obvious.”).

21 The traditional purpose of a preliminary injunction is to preserve the status quo so that  
 22 the court can issue a meaningful decision on the merits. *See King v. Saddleback Junior College*  
 23 *Dist.*, 425 F.2d 426 (9th Cir. 1970). That purpose is not served in this case because plaintiff

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24  
 25 (rejecting motion for preliminary injunction asking the Court to order expedited processing of a  
 26 FOIA request). Although preliminary injunctive relief has been granted (rarely, and arguably  
 27 erroneously) in FOIA cases, *see, e.g.*, *Elec. Privacy Info. Ctr. v. Dep’t of Justice*, 416 F. Supp.  
 28 2d 30, 35 (D.D.C. 2006) (finding preliminary injunction analysis appropriate); *NRDC v. Dep’t of  
 Energy*, 191 F. Supp. 2d 41, 43–44 (D.D.C. 2002) (granting expedited motion for release of  
 responsive records), the circumstances of this case do not warrant such relief.

1 seeks “mandatory preliminary relief” – that is, an order compelling accelerated processing that  
 2 would not merely preserve the status quo but would force specific action by ODNI to grant the  
 3 ultimate relief to which plaintiff thinks it is entitled. Accordingly, the Ninth Circuit has held that  
 4 such relief is “subject to heightened scrutiny and should not be issued unless the facts and law  
 5 clearly favor the moving party.” *Dahl v. HEM Pharmaceuticals Corp.*, 7 F.3d 1399, 1403 (9th  
 6 Cir. 1993). Further, because preliminary injunctive relief is not intended to provide plaintiffs  
 7 with a means to bypass the litigation process and achieve rapid victory, a preliminary injunction  
 8 should not work to give a party essentially the full relief he seeks on the merits. *See Univ. of*  
 9 *Texas v. Camenisch*, 451 U.S. 390, 397 (1981) (“[I]t is generally in appropriate for a federal  
 10 court at the preliminary injunction stage to give a final judgment on the merits.”). Indeed, this  
 11 case provides a particularly apt example of the poor fit between the preliminary injunction  
 12 procedure and the FOIA. Plaintiff’s proposed order, for example, asks that the Court order  
 13 defendants to provide *Vaughn* indexes within 30 days of the Court’s order even though courts  
 14 generally do not require *Vaughn* indexes, if ever, until dispositive motions are filed.<sup>5</sup> Plaintiff  
 15 does not even attempt to explain why, for example, the failure to obtain a *Vaughn* index would  
 16 result in irreparable harm.

17 For these reasons, plaintiff has not met the exacting standard required for the relief it  
 18 seeks, and plaintiff’s motion should be denied because it is inappropriate for claims such as those  
 19 made under the FOIA.

20 **2. Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits  
 21 because the FOIA’s expedited processing provisions do not require that  
 22 processing be completed within a time certain.**

23 Plaintiff’s allegation that ODNI has violated the FOIA is predicated on the mistaken  
 24 assumption that the expedited processing provision of FOIA requires an agency to complete its  
 25 processing within a specific period of time. The statute, however, does not require agencies to

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26 <sup>5</sup> *See Gerstein v. C.I.A.*, 2006 WL 3462658 (N.D. Cal. Nov. 26, 2006), at \*8 (denying  
 27 request for *Vaughn* index as premature); *Miscavige v. IRS*, 2 F.3d 366, 369 (11th Cir. 1993) (The  
 28 “early attempt in litigation of this kind to obtain a *Vaughn* index . . . is inappropriate until the  
 government has first had the chance to provide the court with the information necessary to make  
 a decision on the applicable exemptions.”).

1 process expedited requests within a specific time limit. Instead, the statute directs agencies to  
 2 “process *as soon as practicable* any request for records to which [they have] granted expedited  
 3 processing.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(iii) (emphasis added); *see also* 32 C.F.R. § 1700.12(b) (“If  
 4 a request for expedited processing is granted, the request shall be given priority and shall be  
 5 processed *as soon as practicable*”) (emphasis added). As the Senate Report accompanying the  
 6 FOIA amendments which inserted the expedited processing procedures explains, the intent of the  
 7 expedited processing provision was to give certain requests priority, not to require that such  
 8 requests be processed within ten days or any other specific period of time:

9 [Once] the request for expedited processing is granted, the agency must then  
 10 proceed to process the request “as soon as practicable.” No specific number of  
 11 days for compliance is imposed by the bill since depending on the complexity of  
 12 the request, the time needed for compliance may vary. The goal is not to get the  
 13 request processed within a specific time period, but to give the request priority in  
 14 processing more quickly than would otherwise occur.

15 S. Rep. 104-272, 1996 WL 262861, \*17 (May 15, 1996); *see also* H. R. Rep. No. 104-795,  
 16 *reprinted at* 1996 U.S.C.A.A.N. 3448, 3461 (Sept. 17, 1996) (“certain categories of requesters  
 17 would receive priority treatment of their requests . . . ”). Thus, the expedited processing  
 18 provision of FOIA is an ordering mechanism, allowing certain FOIA requesters to jump to the  
 19 head of the line and avoid the ordinary “first in, first out” processing queue. *See ACLU v. DOJ*,  
 20 2005 WL 588354 (Mar. 11, 2005 N.D. Cal), at \*1 (“If a request for expedited processing is  
 21 granted, the request moves to the front of the processing queue, ahead of previously filed  
 22 requests.”). Once a request is at the front of the line, however, “practicability” is the standard  
 23 that governs how quickly any particular request can be processed. *See, e.g., ACLU v. Dep’t of  
 24 Justice*, 321 F. Supp. 2d 24, 38 (D.D.C. 2004) (reversing agency’s denial of expedited  
 25 processing and ordering the agency to “process plaintiffs’ request . . . consistent with 5 U.S.C. §  
 26 552(a)(6)(E)(iii) and 28 C.F.R. § 16.5(d)(1)(4) (‘as soon as practicable’”).

27 Plaintiff ignores the plain language of the statute and clear legislative intent, and instead,  
 28 attempts to invent a time limit applicable to its expedited requests by citing 5 U.S.C. §  
 552(a)(6)(A)(i), which it characterizes as the “20-working-day deadline imposed by the FOIA  
 for processing a nonexpedited request.” *See* Plaintiff’s Memorandum at 13:7-8. That provision  
 has no bearing on when expedited processing must be completed. *See American Civil Liberties*

1 *Union v. DOD*, 339 F. Supp. 2d 501, 503 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (“While it would appear that  
 2 expedited processing would necessarily require compliance in fewer than 20 days, Congress  
 3 provided that the executive was to ‘process as soon as practicable’ any expedited request.”). An  
 4 agency’s inability to respond to a FOIA request within the 20-day period simply means that the  
 5 requester may, before a response has been made, file suit and be found to have constructively  
 6 exhausted administrative remedies. *See The Nation Magazine v. Dep’t of State*, 805 F. Supp. 68,  
 7 72 (D.D.C. 1992). The provision does not, in any event, purport to establish an “outside” time  
 8 limit on what is “practicable” in responding to an expedited request, nor does it mandate that an  
 9 agency fully process all requests within 20 days. Indeed, courts have found that the 20-working  
 10 day response time is not itself a rigid requirement, and have routinely allowed agencies sufficient  
 11 time to process FOIA requests. *See Judicial Watch v. Rossotti*, 285 F. Supp. 2d 17, 26 (D.D.C.  
 12 2003) (“Certainly, it took longer than twenty days to respond to Judicial Watch’s FOIA requests,  
 13 but that is explained by the nature of these requests, the many offices to which they were  
 14 directed, the number of FOIA requests [the agencies] regularly receive, and the treatment of  
 15 FOIA requests on a first in/first out basis.”); *see also id.* (“there are often instances where an  
 16 agency will not be able to meet [the twenty-day] deadline”). Thus, under FOIA, a court may  
 17 grant an extension to allow the agency to finish its search and processing where the agency has  
 18 been unable to meet the deadline because of exceptional circumstances. *See* 5 U.S.C. §  
 19 552(a)(6)(c); *see also Open America v. Watergate Special Prosecution Force*, 547 F. 2d 605,  
 20 615 (D.C. Cir. 1976).<sup>6</sup> Such circumstances make the 20-day deadline “not mandatory but  
 21 directory.” *Id.* at 616. As such, the 20-day requirement can hardly be found to establish a  
 22 mandatory deadline as to the “practicability” of responding to expedited requests.

23 Instead, what is practicable will vary depending on a host of factors, including the size,  
 24 scope, detail, number of offices with responsive documents, other agencies or components that  
 25 must be consulted or to which documents might have to be referred for additional review, and

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26  
 27       <sup>6</sup> As the D.C. Circuit explained in *Ogelsby v. United States Dept. of Army*, 920 F.2d 57  
 28 (D.C. Cir. 1990), “[f]requently if the agency is working diligently, but exceptional circumstances  
 have prevented it from responding on time, the court will refrain from ruling on the request itself  
 and allow the agency to complete its determination.” *Id.* at 64.

1 exemption issues. *See* Hackett Decl. ¶¶ 5-9. Further, the existence of classified materials, which  
2 are present in this case, contributes significantly to the complexities attendant to processing a  
3 FOIA request. *See* Hackett Decl. ¶ 10-11. Responsive documents that may contain classified  
4 information must undergo an additional, and time-sensitive, review to ensure that all documents  
5 are appropriately classified in accordance with Executive Order 12958, as amended. *Id.* ¶ 10.  
6 Such review also includes a page-by-page and line-by-line review of the documents to determine  
7 which, if any, FOIA exemptions may apply. *Id.* In light of the sensitive nature of classified  
8 information, potentially responsive material must then be reviewed by any appropriate entities  
9 with equities in the documents to ensure that no processing errors have been made and that no  
10 improper disclosures are made. *Id.* In addition, some of the responsive material is so highly  
11 classified that it is in a classification compartment that is extremely sensitive. *Id.* Only a small  
12 number of ODNI officials are able to access this material and it must be handled under special  
13 security procedures, which also contributes to the complexity of processing. *Id.* ¶ 11. As  
14 Congress has recognized, this type of review may require additional time. *See* H. R. Rep. No.  
15 104-795, 1996 U.S.C.A.A.N. at 3466 (“In underscoring the requirement that agencies respond to  
16 requests in a timely manner, the Committee does not intend to weaken the interests protected by  
17 the FOIA exemptions. Agencies processing some requests may need additional time to  
18 adequately review requested material to protect these exemption interests. For example,  
19 processing some requests may require additional time to properly screen material against the  
20 inadvertent disclosure of material covered by the national security exemption”).

21 Moreover, documents subject to other exemptions, *see generally* 5 U.S.C. § 552(b), must  
22 similarly be identified and, where necessary, redacted, and documents generated by other  
23 agencies or authorities must be referred for review back to those same agencies or authorities.  
24 *See* Hackett Decl. ¶8. Plaintiff offers no reason to believe that the agency is not performing  
25 these tasks as soon as practicable, and thus fails to meet its burden of demonstrating, “by a clear  
26 showing,” *Mazurek*, 520 U.S. at 972, that a preliminary injunction is warranted at this juncture.

27 The obstacles that make it impracticable to process plaintiff’s requests on its desired  
28 schedule relate to the amount and intensity of work that FOIA processing entails and the

1 limitations of and burdens on ODNI's processing capacity—not to any failure with respect to the  
2 grant of expedited treatment. As discussed above, ODNI has appropriately implemented the  
3 grant of expedited treatment by processing EFF's requests ahead of all other FOIA requests. *See*  
4 Hackett Decl. ¶ 5. However, a grant of expedited treatment does not eliminate any of the time-  
5 consuming and labor-intensive steps required to complete processing: the review of potentially  
6 responsive documents to isolate the documents falling within the scope of the plaintiff's FOIA  
7 requests; the review of documents for classified information; the review to determine whether  
8 documents are exempt from disclosure; and appropriate conferral with entities that have equities  
9 in the documents. ODNI has already made considerable progress on plaintiff's requests and  
10 expects to provide a final response to plaintiff before December 31, 2007, with an interim release  
11 before the end of this month. *See* Hackett Decl. ¶ 13. This is an ambitious schedule that will  
12 require ODNI's FOIA staff to work primarily on plaintiff's requests between now and the end of  
13 the year. *Id.* That said, it is simply not practicable for the ODNI to complete this process  
14 according to the ten-day schedule that plaintiff desires. *Id.*

15 In addition to the factual basis supporting the denial of relief, the cases that plaintiff cites  
16 in support of its claim that "this Court and others have imposed specific processing deadlines on  
17 agencies, requiring prompt delivery of non-exempt FOIA records to requesters," *see* Plaintiff's  
18 Memorandum at 19:25-26, are inapposite. None of those cases sought preliminary injunctions  
19 within weeks of a FOIA request, as is the case here, and all of these decisions were issued  
20 following litigation on the merits, where the relevant agencies had opportunities to provide the  
21 Court with necessary information regarding processing needs. Moreover, each case allowed the  
22 agency far more time to complete processing the FOIA requests at issue than plaintiff demands  
23 in this case. *See, e.g., Judicial Watch v. Dept. of Energy*, 191 F. Supp. 2d 138 (D.D.C. 2002)  
24 (ordering that responsive non-exempt documents, and *Vaughn* indices, be produced within  
25 approximately a year of filing of the complaint), *Natural Resources Defense Council v. DOE*,  
26 191 F. Supp. 2d 41 (D.D.C. 2002) (ordering responsive non-exempt documents and *Vaughn*  
27 index to be filed within approximately one year date the FOIA request was made to agency and  
28 within approximately 4 months of filing complaint); *American Civil Liberties Union v. DOD*,

1 339 F. Supp. 2d 501 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (ordering the identification or production of responsive  
2 documents within approximately one year of submitting FOIA request and three months of filing  
3 of complaint); *Electronic Privacy Info. Center v. DOJ*, Civ. No. 05-845, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS  
4 40318, at \*\* 5-6 (D.D.C., Nov. 16, 2005) (ordering processing and release of documents on a  
5 rolling basis until processing complete). These cases are thus wholly unlike this one, where  
6 plaintiff seeks “preliminary” relief demanding processing at an artificial pace despite the fact  
7 that ODNI is not even required at this time to answer plaintiff’s Complaint, and only some nine  
8 weeks have passed since plaintiff’s FOIA requests were received by ODNI.

9       Although plaintiff relies heavily upon the decision in *Electronic Privacy Information*  
10 *Center (“EPIC”) v. Dep’t of Justice*, 416 F. Supp. 2d 30 (D.D.C. 2006), in which a preliminary  
11 injunction was granted in the FOIA expedited processing context requiring the agency to  
12 produce or identify all responsive documents within 20 days, as discussed above, *EPIC* is in  
13 tension with the FOIA statutory and regulatory framework and the general principles governing  
14 issuance of preliminary relief. Moreover, plaintiff fails to note that the preliminary injunction  
15 entered in that case was later modified upon reconsideration, following a submission by the  
16 government regarding its processing capacity. *See EPIC*, slip op., No. 06-0096 (D.D.C. Mar. 24,  
17 2006) (Kennedy, J.) (attached as Exhibit 3) (granting in part the government’s expedited motion  
18 for relief from the February 16, 2006 Order, extending the deadline for several DOJ components  
19 to process plaintiff’s FOIA request by 60 days or 120 days, respectively; and ordering that no  
20 *Vaughn* index would be required before a dispositive motion was filed). ODNI respectfully  
21 submits that the *EPIC* decision relied on by plaintiff was wrongly decided. *See EPIC*, 416 F.  
22 Supp. 2d at 39 (holding that an agency is presumed to have violated FOIA’s expedited  
23 processing provisions when it fails to process the request within 20 days.). In any event, the  
24 Court’s decision in *EPIC* was greatly influenced by its view that the agency did not “present[]  
25 evidence that processing EPIC’s FOIA requests within the next twenty days would be  
26 impracticable.” *Id.* at 39-40. Here, however, ODNI has submitted a detailed declaration  
27 explaining its efforts to respond to plaintiff’s FOIA requests and the reasons why plaintiff’s  
28 request for relief is unreasonable and not practicable.

1 For similar reasons, plaintiff's reliance on *Gerstein v. C.I.A.*, 2006 WL 3462658 (N.D.  
2 Cal. Nov. 26, 2006), is misplaced. In that case, the court granted the FOIA plaintiff's motion for  
3 expedited processing after the agency denied the plaintiff's request at the administrative level.  
4 After analyzing and reversing the agency's decision, the court went on to discuss the time line  
5 for processing responsive documents, noting that "FOIA does not set forth a specific deadline by  
6 which expedited processing must be concluded." *Id.* at \*8. The court, however, granted  
7 plaintiff's request to produce responsive documents within 30 days of the court's ruling because  
8 the defendant did "not respond to this request and, in particular, [did] not contend that it is not  
9 'practicable' for them to process [plaintiff's] FOIA request within 30 days." *Id.* *Gerstein* is  
10 distinguishable for several reasons. First, the FOIA request in *Gerstein* had been pending "for  
11 more than eight months" without production of any responsive documents whereas the request in  
12 this case has been pending roughly nine weeks. *Id.* Second, unlike the defendant in *Gerstein*,  
13 ODNI has produced a detailed explanation that it is working diligently to process plaintiff's  
14 requests as soon as practicable. *See Electronic Frontier Foundation v. Dep't of Justice*, slip op.,  
15 06-CV-1773 (RBW) (attached as Exhibit 3) at 5 (denying motion for preliminary injunction  
16 seeking expedited processing in FOIA case based on, *inter alia*, the fact that "defendant has  
17 demonstrated that it is processing plaintiff's FOIA request as soon as practicable.").  
18 Consequently, there is no appropriate legal or factual basis for the Court to order ODNI to meet  
19 plaintiff's proposed processing schedule, particularly where no such requirement is found in the  
20 FOIA statute and, indeed, such a requirement is at odds with the statute.

21 **3. Plaintiff has not established a significant risk of irreparable injury in the  
absence of a preliminary injunction.**

22 In addition to failing to demonstrate a likelihood of success on the merits, plaintiff also  
23 has not established that the preliminary injunction it requests is necessary to prevent irreparable  
24 harm. In this case, the focus of this inquiry is whether plaintiff will suffer irreparable injury if its  
25 FOIA requests are not processed on the schedule that plaintiff's requests but instead are  
26 processed according to the time frame that Congress has established, "as soon as practicable."  
27 Plaintiff speculates that the denial of emergency relief in this case could impose irreparable harm  
28

1 because the information plaintiff seeks from ODNI is only of value now – that is, before  
2 Congress considers any amendments to the FISA – but the information will be useless if it  
3 produced after Congress amends the FISA. Plaintiff's argument is pure speculation, and it is not  
4 sufficient to support issuance of a preliminary injunction. *See Caribbean Marine Services Co.,*  
5 *Inc. v. Baldridge*, 844 F.2d 668 (9th Cir. 1988) (“Speculative injury does not constitute irreparable  
6 injury sufficient to warrant granting a preliminary injunction.”).

7 Plaintiff purports to seek documents that will contribute to a public debate regarding the  
8 FISA, but at this stage plaintiff does not know, and certainly has not established, whether its  
9 request will produce any responsive, non-exempt documents that will contribute to that debate.  
10 Presumably, the very reason plaintiff has requested the documents is because plaintiff does not  
11 know what the documents contain. Thus, even assuming that the inability to use certain  
12 documents in a public debate constitutes irreparable harm, plaintiff is only guessing whether any  
13 irreparable harm exists because plaintiff does not know whether there will be responsive, non-  
14 exempt documents and whether, if so, the responsive documents will contribute in any  
15 meaningful way to the public debate over the FISA. *See The Nation Magazine v. Dep't of State*,  
16 805 F. Supp. 68, 74 (D.D.C. 1992) (finding no irreparable harm because even if the Court “were  
17 to direct the speed up of the *processing* of their requests,” plaintiffs had not shown that they were  
18 “entitled to *release* of the documents they” were seeking) (emphasis in original). Such  
19 speculation is not sufficient to establish a “significant risk of irreparable injury.” *Associated  
20 General Contractors of Calif.*, 950 F.2d at 1410.

21 Furthermore, even if plaintiff's FOIA requests result in the disclosure of responsive, non-  
22 exempt documents, plaintiff has not established that production of those documents according to  
23 a schedule guided by the “as soon as practicable” standard will diminish their value to the public,  
24 let alone impose irreparable injury to plaintiff. *See Al-Fayed v. C.I.A.*, 2000 WL 34342564 at \*5  
25 (D.D.C. Sept. 20, 2000) (denying preliminary injunction for expedited processing based in part  
26 on plaintiff's failure to explain why “information will not retain its value if procured through the  
27 normal FOIA channels.”). The public debate regarding proposed amendments to the FISA has  
28 been ongoing for several years, *see, e.g.*, Implementation of the USA Patriot Act: Sections of the

1 Act that Address the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act (FISA), 109th Cong. (April 26 & 28,  
 2 2005), Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, and Homeland Security of the  
 3 Committee on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives, and it is likely to continue for the  
 4 foreseeable future. *See* Tim Starks, Senators Get to See NSA Documents in an Attempt to Break  
 5 FISA Logjam (Oct. 25, 2007), *available at*  
 6 <http://public.cq.com/docs/cqt/news110-000002613484.html> (noting that House Democrats are  
 7 considering extending the temporary FISA amendments passed in August through March or  
 8 April while discussion concerning amendments to the FISA continues). Although the recent,  
 9 temporary amendments to the FISA, *see* Protect America Act of 2007, Pub. L. No. 110-55, 121  
 10 Stat. 552. (Aug. 5, 2007), are set to expire in February 2008 and members of Congress have  
 11 expressed an intent to pass additional amendments before the end of the year, *see* Starks *supra*, it  
 12 is nothing more than pure speculation to suggest that public interest in this issue will suddenly  
 13 evaporate in the event Congress passes any amendments to the FISA. Indeed, it is just as likely  
 14 that new information may reinvigorate the public's interest in this matter. Further, even  
 15 assuming Congress acts to amend the FISA prior to processing plaintiff's FOIA requests,  
 16 plaintiff has offered nothing more than speculative and conclusory allegations it would be  
 17 irreparably harmed by such a development. Even with respect to any non-exempt documents  
 18 that may be released once processing is complete, plaintiff's ability to inform the public about  
 19 the subject matter of its FOIA requests will not be precluded altogether, but merely postponed.  
 20 Thus, even if a delay in the release would cause some unidentified harm – and plaintiff makes no  
 21 showing of such – that harm, which can be cured at a later date, is hardly irreparable. Indeed,  
 22 there can be no “irreparable” harm to plaintiff because legislation is always subject to further  
 23 amendment by Congress.<sup>7</sup> *See Travelers Cas. and Sur. Co. of America v. Pacific Gas and Elec.*  
 24 *Co.*, 127 S. Ct. 1199, 1206 (2007).

25 There is also no appropriate legal basis to tether release of documents in a FOIA case to  
 26

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27 28 <sup>7</sup> In fact, the proposed FISA amendments that are currently under consideration in  
 Congress contain “sunset” provisions that would require reauthorization by Congress after  
 several years. *See* Hofmann Dec., Exhibit I.

1 Congress's legislative calendar, particularly given that the FOIA provides that expedited  
2 processing shall proceed "as soon as practicable." Such a decision would improperly convert  
3 any request for documents relating to pending legislation into an emergency requiring immediate  
4 release of documents prior to a vote on the legislation, without any consideration of the equities  
5 and burdens on the government agency processing the documents and in direct contravention of  
6 the terms of the FOIA statute. Indeed, similar requests to condition FOIA processing deadlines  
7 upon upcoming elections have been denied. *See The Nation Magazine*, 805 F. Supp. at 73-74  
8 (denying motion for temporary restraining order in FOIA case seeking release of records about  
9 presidential candidate prior to 1992 election and citing cases). While plaintiff claims that its  
10 statutory right to expedition will be "irretrievably lost" if the preliminary injunction it seeks is  
11 not granted, ODNI has already granted plaintiff's request for expedited processing, has moved  
12 plaintiff's request to the front of its queue for processing, and has undertaken significant efforts  
13 to respond to plaintiff's request as soon as practicable.<sup>8</sup> If plaintiff's view prevailed, anyone  
14 who sought to have their FOIA request processed on an expedited basis would automatically  
15 have a claim of irreparable injury regardless of whether any real harm existed. This is not the  
16 proper standard to be applied in the issuance of a preliminary injunction, and it is not the result  
17 contemplated by Congress when it authorized a limited exception for expedited processing.  
18 Instead, Congress deferred to the necessity for ensuring adequate time for appropriate agency  
19 processing, and mandated only that expedited requests be processed "as soon as practicable."  
20 Thus, while the purported urgency of plaintiff's request may be a factor in determining whether a  
21 request for expedited treatment will be granted by the agency, *see* 5 U.S.C. § 552(a)(6)(E)(v)(ii),  
22 it is not a factor in determining the speed by which an agency is required to complete processing

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23  
24       <sup>8</sup> Neither of the two cases plaintiff has cited, *Payne Enterprises v. United States*, 837 F.2d  
25 486 (D.C. Cir. 1988), and *EPIC*, 416 F. Supp. 2d at 30, held that a delay in processing always  
26 amounts to de facto irreparable harm in FOIA cases. The court in each case merely found that  
27 delay amounted to irreparable harm based on the specific circumstances of the case. *See Payne*  
28 *Enters.*, 837 F.2d at 490 (noting that delays in compliance were "frustrating, costly, and  
detrimental to Payne's business" because Payne's clients needed up-to-date information to  
prepare bids for government contracts); *EPIC*, 416 F. Supp. 2d at 40-41 ("[T]ime is necessarily  
of the essence in cases like this . . ."). As discussed above, the facts of this case do not warrant  
preliminary injunctive relief.

1 of the request, nor does it mean that plaintiff will suffer any irreparable harm by adhering to the  
 2 terms of the FOIA statute.

3 **4. An order requiring ODNI to accelerate processing of plaintiff's FOIA  
 4 requests would not serve the public interest.**

5 Plaintiff also has not shown that a preliminary injunction order will serve the public  
 6 interest.<sup>9</sup> In addition to potentially imposing unreasonable burdens on ODNI, the proposed  
 7 preliminary injunction in this case has the potential to complicate and disrupt the processing of  
 8 other FOIA requests. *Cf. Al-Fayed*, 254 F.3d at 310; *The Nation Magazine*, 805 F. Supp. at 74  
 9 (finding that a temporary restraining order would likely harm third parties in light of the  
 10 defendants' limited FOIA processing resources and the court's load of cases seeking judicial  
 11 review of FOIA activities). Expedition already disadvantages normal FOIA requestors by  
 12 placing them farther back in an agency's processing queue, *see supra* note 2, and imposing  
 13 artificial deadlines beyond an agency's capabilities through the use of preliminary injunctions  
 14 would only hinder the average FOIA requestor even further by favoring the most litigious FOIA  
 15 requestors. *Cf. Electronic Frontier Foundation v. Department of Justice*, No. 07-CV-0656  
 16 (JDB) at 4 (June 15, 2007) (attached as Exhibit O. to Hofmann Declaration) ("Moreover, the  
 17 possibility of overuse, or even abuse, of preliminary injunction requests in the FOIA scheduling  
 18 context is obvious."). The public interest, therefore, is not well served by permitting FOIA  
 19 requestors to avoid the plain terms of the FOIA, nor is it served by forcing government agencies  
 20 to accelerate FOIA processing based on nothing more than speculative claims that the requested  
 21 information is time sensitive and potentially perishable due to pending legislation in Congress.

22 Plaintiff's request for the proposed preliminary injunction ignores these realities, and, as  
 23 a result, threatens to compromise the delicate balancing of the public interest that Congress

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24 <sup>9</sup> Of course, plaintiff's personal interest in its FOIA requests for its private lobbying  
 25 efforts in support of collateral litigation should not be equated with the public interest. See Ellen  
 26 Nakashima, A Story of Surveillance, WASHINGTON POST, Nov. 7, 2007, at D1 ("lawyers for the  
 27 Electronic Frontier Foundation, which filed [a class action lawsuit against various  
 28 telecommunications companies] . . . are urging key U.S. senators to oppose a pending White  
 House-endorsed immunity provision that would effectively wipe out the lawsuits."). See also  
*Massey v. FBI*, 3 F.3d 620, 625 (2d Cir. 1993) ("[T]he mere possibility that information may aid  
 an individual in the pursuit of litigation does not give rise to a public interest.").

1 undertook in enacting FOIA between the general interest in disclosure of government  
 2 information and the necessity of ensuring that certain types of documents, the disclosure of  
 3 which would cause harm, were not to be disclosed. *See* 5 U.S.C. §522(b). Congress specifically  
 4 noted that even with respect to expedited requests, in certain cases, depending on the subject  
 5 matter of the request, additional time would be required to ensure that the public's interest in  
 6 preventing the public disclosure of these exempted documents was not compromised. *See* H. R.  
 7 Rep. No. 104-795, 1996 U.S.C.A.A.N. at 3466, *quoted supra*. As Congress acknowledged, those  
 8 concerns are only heightened in a case such as this one, where the request involves classified  
 9 information, and ODNI has independent obligations under federal statutes, regulations, and  
 10 Executive Orders to ensure that no unwarranted disclosure occurs. Ordering ODNI to disclose  
 11 documents on plaintiff's desired time frame and other than "as soon as practicable," as dictated  
 12 by the FOIA, causes significant harm to this predetermined balancing of competing public  
 13 interests.

14 **CONCLUSION**

15 For all the foregoing reasons, plaintiff's motion for preliminary injunction should be  
 16 denied.<sup>10</sup> A proposed order is attached hereto.

17  
 18 Dated: November 9, 2007

Respectfully Submitted,

19  
 20 PETER D. KEISLER  
 Assistant Attorney General

21 SCOTT N. SCHOOLS  
 United States Attorney

22 ELIZABETH J. SHAPIRO  
 Assistant Director, Federal Programs Branch

23  
 24 /S/ Andrew I. Warden

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 26 <sup>10</sup> Although plaintiff's motion and proposed order request production of a *Vaughn* index  
 27 and a declaration certifying ODNI's compliance with whatever order is issued by the Court,  
 28 plaintiff does not provide any argument or legal authority in support of this relief. Accordingly,  
 these requests should be summarily denied. *See supra* note 5 (citing cases denying requests to  
 produce *Vaughn* index prior to dispositive motion stage, if ever).

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10 *Attorneys for Defendant Office of the*  
11 *Director of National Intelligence*